

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

19 JULY 1885
HONG KONG DAILY PRESS

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HONG KONG, TUESDAY, JULY 14TH, 1885.

二月

號四月七日

PRICE \$24 PER MONTH

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 12. NINORO, British str., 761, W. Potts, Shanghai 8th July, General—SHEMSESEN & Co.
July 13. PENGING, British steamer 954, Heuermann, Whampoa 12th July, General—SHEMSESEN & Co.
July 13. CHIEVENET, British steamer, 1,115, Fuerer, Whampoa and Chinkiang 6th July, Rice—SHEMSESEN & Co.
July 13. JUNATA, American corvette, P. P. Harrington, Shanghai 5th July.
July 13. LA PROVENCE, French corvette, Mequet, Pescadore 12th July.
July 13. DIODER, British steamer, 1,433, W. E. Guthrie, Liverpool 8th May, and Singapore 7th July, General—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
July 13. JOHN C. SMITH, Amer. 3-m. coh., 429, Fes, Newchwang 8th June, Beans—CARTAIN.
July 13. DUBURO, German steamer, 921, Schultz, Saigon 9th July, Rice—MELCHERS & Co.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
13TH JULY

Forntower, British str., for Saigon.
Aston, German str., for Hoifow.
Salter, British str., for Haiphong.
Moser, British str., for Singapore.
Gorda, German str., for Quilon.
R. M. Haywood, Amer. str., for Cabo.
Euphrates, British str., for Saigon.

DEPARTURES.

July 12. QUARTA, German str., for Newchwang.
July 13. LUTIN, French gunboat, for Haiphong.
July 13. COMETTE, French gunboat, for Haiphong.
July 13. CHIEVENET, Brit. str., for Whampoa.
July 13. NINGPO, British str., for Whampoa.
July 13. CICERO, British str., for Kuching.
July 13. MELITA, German str., for Haiphong.
July 13. MOSEER, British str., for New York.
July 13. FERNWOOD, British str., for Saigon.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.
Per Ningpo, str., from Shanghai—2 Europeans and 30 Chinese.
Per Dioder, str., from Liverpool, &c.—350 Chinese from Singapore.
Per Duburo, str., from Saigon.—27 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per Nurney, str., for Swatow—Messer, D. C. Blyth, R. H. Graves, John Pinn, and Miss Blyth, R. H. Graves, for Foochow.—Mr. H. E. Deacon.

REPORTS.

The British steamer Ningpo reports left Shanghai on the 8th July, and had strong S.W. winds and sea first part; latter part light variable winds.

The British steamer Chievenet reports from Wuhu to Chinkiang on the 6th July, and had very heavy gale and heavy S.W. sea to Turnabout; from thence fine weather.

The German steamer Duburo reports left Saigon on the 9th July, 8 a.m. From Saigon to lat. 17° N., light Southwesterly wind; from thence to port had variable winds and shower.

AMONG SHIPPING.

JUNE—ARRIVALS.

27. Daniel, German bark, from Choofo.
28. Douglas, British str., from Foochow.
28. Amigo, German str., from Hongkong.
28. Fokion, British str., from Tamsui.
28. Johann Carl, German str., from Newchwang.
28. Cawdor, Dutch str., from Hongkong.
28. Lee-yuen, Chinese str., from Tientsin.
28. W. M. Wilson, British str., from Foochow.
28. Amatisa, British str., from Hongkong.
28. Ha-shui, Amer. str., from Manila.
28. Namo, British str., from Hongkong.
28. Hermann, German bark, from Newchwang.
28. Halloung, British str., from Tamsui.

DEPARTURES.

27. Chin-hai, Chinese g. b., for Foochow.
27. Lee-yuen, Chinese str., for Newchwang.
27. Monocacy, British bark, from Choofo.
27. Mac. Stewart, British bark, from Choofo.
27. Monocacy, British str., from Foochow.
27. Hailong, British str., from Tamsui.
27. Seevo, British str., from Shanghai.
27. Ajao, British str., from Shanghai.
27. Rambo, British g. b., from Hongkong.
27. Pavis, British str., from Shanghai.
27. P. H. C. Rev. Cruz, from Makassar.
27. Batavia, British bark, from Choofo.
27. P. H. C. Rev. Cruz, from Foochow.
27. Amatisa, British str., from Hongkong.
27. Amatisa, British str., from Tamsui.
27. Viprion, British des. str., from Hongkong.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

27. Chin-hai, Chinese g. b., for Foochow.
27. Lee-yuen, Chinese str., for Newchwang.
27. Monocacy, British bark, from Choofo.
27. Mac. Stewart, British bark, from Choofo.
27. Monocacy, British str., from Foochow.
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VESSELS EXPECTED AT HONGKONG.

(Corrected to Date.)

Adolph... Hamburg... April 1
Geo. F. Manson... Pincher... April 16
Naupator... Penrith... April 16
London... London... April 24
Isaac Reed... Cardiff... April 24
Monarch... New York... April 24
Papa... London... April 24
Lionel... London... April 24
Hailong... Antwerp... May 13
River Indus (s)... Penrith... May 14
Pulmer... Cardiff... May 14
Ching Wo (s)... Middlebrough... May 14
Elise... Liverpool via Cardiff... May 25
Grande... Cardiff... May 26
Hampshire (s)... London... May 26

NOTICE.

THE BUSINESS of the FIRM of A. A. DE MELLO & CO. at NEW YORK, will be continued as heretofore, under the management of Mr. F. A. de Cruz, who is again duly authorized to sign the Firms for prosecution.

NOTICE.

Mr. E. H. M. HUNTINGTON has been admitted a PARTNER in our Firm from 1st January, 1885.

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, is prepared to ACCEPT FIRST-CLASS RISKS at 1 1/2% net per annum, and other INSURANCES at Current Rates.

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against FIRE and LIFE at Current Rates.

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A. S. WATSON AND CO.
FAMILY AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS.
By Appointment to His Excellency the GO-
VERNOR AND HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS the
DUKE OF EDINBURGH.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS
PHARMACEUTICAL,
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,
DRUGGISTS' SUPPLIERS,
AND
CERATED WATER MAKERS.
SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED,
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. WATSON and Co., or HONGKONG DISPENSARY. [2]

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed to "The Editor," and those on business to "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of the *Daily Press* should be sent in at 11 a.m. on the day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited.

DEATH.
On the 12th July, at "The Camp, Kowloon," of
Cholera, Corporal Charles Presser, Medical Staff
Corps, aged 25.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 14TH, 1885.

The promptitude and liberality with which the Chinese in this colony, in America, and in the Straits have subscribed to the fund for the relief of the destitute caused by the recent floods in Kwangtung is a pleasing illustration of that generosity which forms so prominent a feature of the Chinese character.

The Chinese are extremely frugal in their habits; a superficial observer might even consider them niggardly, but that they are not so abundantly shown whenever it becomes necessary to make an appeal to their charity on behalf of any object which they recognize as a deserving one. European and Chinese ideas do not always run quite on all fours as to the direction charity ought to take, but on this occasion there can be no divergence of views. The foreign community of Hongkong has joined heartily in the effort to provide relief for the harrowing distress which prevails, public companies, firms, and private individuals all uniting in the effort to raise a sum sufficient to afford the necessities of life to the sufferers until they can resume their ordinary avocations. The large part of the foreign subscriptions seem to have gone to the Tung Wah fund, a proof of the confidence reposed in the committees of that Hospital. The Tung Wah is known chiefly as a medlesome political institution, and as such is generally opposed by Europeans, who object to the *imperium in imperio* which it strives to set up in the colony; but in purely charitable work the foreign community has shown its willingness to co-operate with and assist the directors and committee. Another relief fund was started through the exertions of the Rev. J. B. Orr, of the Church Missionary Society, known as the Kwangtung Inundation Fund, and its subscription also foots up to a respectable figure, though naturally much smaller than that of the Tung Wah. There is no jealousy between the executives of the two funds; on the contrary, they are working in perfect harmony, and, we believe, with a full knowledge of each other's operations. The Oi Yuk Tong, of Canton, a charitable institution of an analogous character to the Tung Wah Hospital, of Hongkong, has also raised a large sum and is actively engaged in the distribution of relief. The Kwangtung Authorities are, we understand, giving Government assistance in the distressed districts, but to what extent has not been stated. The subscriptions acknowledged through our columns amount to over \$47,000, including the contributions from America and the Straits. Ten days ago the subscription list of the Oi Yuk Tong had reached the figure of \$36,000, and probably now amounts to over \$50,000, and the foreign community at Canton has subscribed upwards of \$1,000, so that we shall not be far wrong if we put down the total subscriptions in round figures at \$100,000, to which must be added the assistance afforded by the Kwangtung Government. The sum is a large one, and people who would be willing to repeat their first donations if they were satisfied of the necessity for so doing are beginning to say they think the amount already collected will be sufficient. Probably this is not the case, but the public is certainly entitled to look to the Committees of the various funds for some definite statement as to the extent of the disaster, the number of persons who stand in need of relief, and the scale on which relief is being distributed. No authentic information has been given on these points as yet, although it is now three weeks since the floods occurred, and steam launches are constantly running between Canton and many if not all of the distressed districts. At first the public were satisfied with broad statements that whole villages had been swept away and thousands of persons rendered homeless and destitute, but there is now an evident desire that some approximate estimate should be given of the probability of persons who require relief, and the extent of the relief to be given. This desire results not from any want of confidence in the proper disposition of the funds—not a hint of that kind has been thrown out—but people wish, and naturally, to be placed in a position to judge for themselves as to the amount their subscriptions ought to reach. Our own inquiries on the subject have resulted in the following estimate: that 40,000, about four tenths of the population of the inundated districts, have perished, and that 50,000 remain who are utterly destitute and entirely dependent on charity for the time being. In the Indian famine of

1873-74 the amount of food given to the people fed at the expense of the state was of a sack of rice, or 13 lbs., with a trifl in money for the purchase of salt and condiments. Chinese, we understand, consider a catty (1 lb.) of rice a day sufficient, and this can be purchased for two and a half cents. The Government of India is again distributing relief in several districts of Bengal, where severe distress prevails, but the scale has been reduced to less than one half of that in force in 1873-74. This, however, is complained of by the press as being insufficient. The subscribers to the inundation fund would, we are sure, wish the relief given to the objects of their charity to be on a moderately liberal scale, but without involving waste. A catty of rice per day with a few cents to purchase salt and condiments would probably meet the general view on this point—say three cents per day for every man, woman, and child. On this basis \$100,000 would support 50,000 persons for sixty-six days. Something would of course have to be deducted for the expenses of distribution, but these must be very light, as the committees are generously doing the bulk of the work themselves as a labour of love, and the launches and boats they use have been lent gratis. There remains also the assistance afforded by the Government, an unknown quantity but probably a large one. We believe that every cent that can possibly be collected will be required, because not only will it be a considerable time before the distressed populations will be able to grow their own food again, but they will also require assistance to purchase the necessary agricultural implements and a few household effects. There is, however, an evident desire on the part of the public to have some more precise information on the subject so that they may be able to form their own opinions. The committees would therefore further the interests of the worthy cause in which they are engaged by making an official statement at as early a date as possible as to the amount of relief required. If such a statement be made, and it shows that further subscriptions are required, further subscriptions will undoubtedly be obtained. Many persons who subscribed in the first instance, not knowing the extent of the disaster, would be prepared now to supplement their former donations if it were shown that the money was really called for. On the other hand, if inquiry shows that the large amount already collected is sufficient to tide the suffering people over the interval that must elapse before they can again provide for themselves the subscription lists should be closed.

The British steamer *Ararat* arrived from the Aberdeen dock yesterday.

The French cruiser *Le Porouse*, Captain Mequet, from Pessodore 12th instant, arrived here yesterday.

The French gunboat *Comète*, Captain Nicolet, and the *Lutin*, Captain Dohar, left here yesterday for Haliphong.

The P. O. steamer *Midshire*, with the first English mail, left Singapore for Hongkong on Sunday, at 4 p.m.

Colonel Mosby, American Consul, paid a visit on board the *Junata* yesterday, and a salute was fired from that vessel as he took his leave.

The body of an adult Chinaman was found in the harbour yesterday afternoon not far from the Harbour Office. There will probably be an inquest upon it to-day.

The N. C. Daily News says Herr von Möllendorff, Consul of the Italian Empire, and to receive further and more substantial marks of favour, for his services in connection with the secret Korean Treaty.

The United States corvette *Junata*, Commander Harrington, arrived here yesterday from Shanghai. She sailed the port, Admiral Dowell, and Commodore Horst, which salutes were returned by the shore battery, the *Audacious*, and the *Victor Emmanuel*.

The *Shanghai American* says that the eighth edition of Sir Charles Dilke's well-known work on "Greater China," which Maura Macmillan & Co. are about to issue, contains two new chapters—*"English Influence in Japan and China,"* the other on Hongkong and the Straits Settlements.

In the Straits Times the following telegram dated London, 5th July, appears:—"All the members of the Mission have reached Hongkong, but as it reached Hongkong it was made to read that the Spanish Ministry had been re-elected.

The United States ship-of-war *Marietta*, Commander Miller, anchored in the Singapore roads last Friday, and the *Calcutta*, which had been to China station, and was to leave in a few days for Hongkong. The *Marietta* is classed in the American navy as a third rate ship of 310 tons, 215 men, and 8 guns.

A Chinese vessel was captured at the Police Court yesterday before Mr. H. E. Wodehouse, in which Thomas Hickox Box charged Frank Frost with stealing, together with another man not in custody, the sum of 25,000 rupees on or about the 1st May. Mr. Wodehouse appeared for the defendant. The statement of the defendant was of a somewhat rambling and confused description, but the portion of it was that he was a merchant carrying on business at Dudley, England, and Calcutta, under his style of *Box & Co.* On the 14th April last, when he was in Calcutta, he gave his letter of credit to a man named Meadows, and he agreed to go to Rangoon and there await his arrival, entrusting him with the sum of 25,000 rupees. Complainant's intention was to start business in the Soudan. Meadows took the money and went. On the 1st May complainant arrived in Rangoon, and was met by Frost, who represented himself as a friend of Meadows, and gave him a letter of credit to a man named Frost, and he agreed to go to Rangoon and there await his arrival, entrusting him with the sum of 25,000 rupees. The court heard that this steamer was the *Victor Emmanuel*, which had left Rangoon on the 24th April. Frost said that Meadows had left 1,000 rupees with which to get complainant a ticket by the next steamer. Frost then produced a ticket, which complainant afterwards found was for Liverpool, and headed him as the balanced twenty sovereigns and seventy or eighty rupees, and at once took him into the steerage of the steamer *Ararat*, on which was the name of the steamer *Ararat*, which the ticket was taken. Complainant went on this steamer to Suez, where he tried to find Meadows, but that person had not been there, and in consequence of information which he obtained, he came to Hongkong where he arrived on the 29th June and found both Frost and Meadows staying at the Hongkong Hotel. Complainant made a report to the police, and was remanded for trial. On the 1st July he went on board the steamer *Victor Emmanuel*, which was leaving for San Francisco, where, in consequence of what he had heard, he expected to find Meadows. He did not find him, but just as the steamer was starting the defendant came alongside, too late to get on board, and complainant gave him in charge. Among his luggage was found a letter written by Meadows to a friend in Calcutta, first giving an account of his arrival, and then of his arrival at Rangoon, and then another letter, five weeks later, manufactured by complainant's firm. These locks were never sold, as they were made especially for Government. There were also some papers and clothes belonging to Meadows. He had left Calcutta under an assumed name, because his business was in a bad way, and his solicitor had to be paid. The steamer *Ararat* was to sail on the 4th April. The case was remanded until to-day. Defendant, being unable to find the steamer to which the ticket was given, was removed to trial on the 2nd July. The case was remanded until to-day. The Attorney-General remarked that parties were bound by their preliminary sets, and no alteration could be made in them now, the time having been passed in which application should have been made to amend.

The Attorney-General pointed out that the *Peking* was stationary at the time of the collision, and was simply drifting, and the other vessel was going five knots an hour. The *Doris* rebounded after the collision. The rest of the evidence to the *Doris* not answering the hails of Capt. Honermann, and steaming away with

We would remind our readers of the *Doris* in the Botanic Gardens this evening in aid of the fund for the relief of the distress caused by the floods in Kwangtung.

Today is the French national *feu*. A catty of rice is a translation, has been sent round to the French residents:—

Congrat. De France à Hongkong,
Victoria, 13th July.

The business of the *Doris* will be closed on the occasion of the national *feu*.

There was 22 feet 8 inches of water at Hongkong on the 29th June, and the water had risen 13 feet since Hongkong, so that the water had risen 35 feet at Lantau. The country is flooded, and for more than 180 miles below Hongkong as far as the eye can reach on each side of the river there is nothing to be seen but water except here and there tops of trees and houses. In 1870 at the time of the great flood the water at Hongkong was 50 feet 7 inches—*Mercury*.

The *Doris* was put full speed astern, and the helm put hard a-port. The *Doris* claimed that the fault of the collision lay with the *Peking*, on the ground that a good lookout was not kept on board her, and that the *Peking* improperly neglected to give out of the way of the *Doris*, and did not stop and reverse her engines.

The *Doris* had to stop and reverse a portion of the engines to avoid in this case had been all taken on commission, and before he went into any other port of call, he should call the attention of his Lordship to a portion of the evidence in chief of Mr. Murray.

Mr. Francis objected to the evidence being quoted until it had been put in court and read; it was not at present before the court.

His Lordship held that the evidence must be put in.

The Attorney-General said he would put the evidence in, and he would call attention to one passage. This was to the effect that just before the collision took place the witness heard Capt. Housman call out to the *Doris*, "where are you coming?"—stand clear." After the collision the *Doris* passed by them, and Capt. Housman again called out to the *Doris*, "where is the *Peking*?"—stand clear.

The *Doris* went round the stern and steamed away.

Cross-examined by Mr. Francis—Witness has shown that the *Peking* was first seen at a distance of about 500 feet, and about two points on the port bow, and that only light of the *Peking* seen.

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After the collision he heard the *Doris* and asked her name. The *Doris* went round the stern and steamed away.

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His Lordship, after some conversation, was of opinion that the provisions of law would not apply to a mere clerical error like this.

The Attorney-General then proceeded to read the portion of the *Peking* in most of which he agreed as to light wind, tide, weather, &c. From the *Doris* the *Peking* was first seen at a distance of about 500 feet, and about two points on the port bow, and that only light of the *Peking* seen.

The *Doris* was then put full speed astern, and the helm put hard a-port. The *Doris* claimed that the fault of the collision lay with the *Peking*, on the ground that a good lookout was not kept on board her, and that the *Peking* improperly neglected to give out of the way of the *Doris*, and did not stop and reverse her engines.

The *Doris* had to stop and reverse a portion of the engines to avoid in this case had been all taken on commission, and before he went into any other port of call, he should call the attention of his Lordship to a portion of the evidence in chief of Mr. Murray.

Mr. Francis objected to the evidence being quoted until it had been put in court and read; it was not at present before the court.

The Attorney-General pointed out that he went west of the *Doris* to avoid full speed astern, and the helm put hard a-port. The *Doris* claimed that the fault of the collision lay with the *Peking*, on the ground that a good lookout was not kept on board her, and that the *Peking</*

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY, 15th July.

EXPORT CARGOES.

Per steamship *Saphalen*, sailed on the 9th July.—For Continent—268 bales silk, 24 cases silks, 105 bales waste silk, 6 cases pongee, 2,911 packages tea, 1,225 packages saundis. For London—373 bales silk, 3 cases silk, 17 bales waste silk, 110 cases tea, 321 packages saundis, and 200 boxes kumquats.

Per steamship *Alis*, sailed on the 11th July.—For London—70,275 lbs. cotton, 232,440 lbs. cotton capon, 90,137 lbs. scented orange pekao, 4 cases silks, 230 bales waste silk, and 15 boxes bristles. For South America—757 packages tea. From Kobe—149 half-chests tea.

OPPIUM.

Quotations are—
Malwa (New)..... \$500 to 510 per picul.
Malwa (Old)..... \$300 to 540 per picul, all
[of] 1 to 1 1/2 catty.
Fatu (New)..... \$373 per chest.
Sarawas (New)..... \$423 to 543 " "
Sarawas (Old)..... \$40 " "

EXCHANGE.

On London—
Telegraphic Transfer..... 3/8
Bank Bills, on demand..... 3/8
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight..... 3/8
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight..... 3/7
Credits, at 4 months' sight..... 3/2
Documentary Bills, at months'..... 3/7
On PARIS—
Bank Bills, on demand..... 4/6
Credits, at 4 months' sight..... 4/4
On NEW YORK—
Bank Bills, on demand..... 3/8
Credits, 60 days' sight..... 3/7
On BOMBAY—
Telegraphic Transfer..... 2/6
Bank Bills, on demand..... 2/6
On CALCUTTA—
Telegraphic Transfer..... 2/6
Bank on demand..... 2/6
On SHANGHAI—
Bank at sight..... 7/3
Private, 30 days' sight..... 7/2

SHARES.

Quotations are—
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—135 per cent premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited—
\$10 per share.

China Trade and Insurance Company's Shares—
\$68 per share.

North China Insurance—The—\$60 per share.

Yangtze Insurance Association—The, 130 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company, Limited—\$165 per share.

On The Insurance Company, Limited—The, 148 per share.

Canton Assurance Office, Limited—\$324 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—
\$324 per share.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—
\$72 per share.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—65 per cent premium.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—\$65 per share premium.

Indo-Chinese Navigation Co.'s Shares—
173 per cent discount.

China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited—
30 per cent discount, nominal.

Douglas Steamship Company, Limited—2 per cent premium.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—\$90 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—\$160 per share.

China Steel Refining Company, Limited—\$104 per share.

China Sugar Refining Company (Bentenebros)—
1 per cent premium nominal.

Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$85 per share.

Hongkong Ice Company's Shares—\$124 per share.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—
\$42 per share.

Perak Tin Mining and Smelting Company—
\$40 per share.

Salangor Tin Mining Company—\$13 per share.

Perak Sugar Cultivation Company—\$13 per share.

Hongkong Rose Manufacturing Company, Limited—
\$71 per share.

China Imperial Loan of 1854 A—2 per cent premium.

China Imperial Loan of 1854 B—5 per cent premium.

China Imperial Loan of 1854 C—5 per cent premium.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. Farquhar & Co's Bureau).

Observation—A.M. (7 A.M.) 63

Observation—P.M. (7 P.M.) 64

Temperature—A.M. (7 A.M.) 79

Observation—P.M. (7 P.M.) 73

Temperature—Maximum 74

Temperature—Minimum 61

Wind—S.E. 81

Clouds—Partly cloudy

Humidity—70

Pressure—70.25

The temperature was measured at the Victoria Pier, and the Low-water Ordinary Scale, to which distance the heights of the following tables are referred, a 1/4 feet above the water level.

The temple in the Tables has a height of 1 1/2 feet above the water level, and the other objects, 1 1/2 feet above the water level.

The height of the buildings is given in feet above the water level.

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EXTRACT.

OPINIONS.

Opinions, changing, come and pass;—
Dogma may tyrannize and curse;—
Heart, ear, all, but, yield to none;—
Believe the Truth is one;—
One God, why call him by strange names?—
One Faith, why blit it with strange claims?—
One baptism—water, palm, or fire;—
But all we know, all we require;—
Is Eternal Goodness, which must reign;—
Sooth or late must prevail;—
And in man's heart as king remain;—
This is the kingdom which we pray;—
May come;—We wait, and get to day;—
Rehoboth! that kingdom is. But where?—
It comes within, and even now is there;—
To him who truly lives and loves;—
His own, a kingdom pure and fair;—
Song of Coming Day.

JANET'S FORGERIES.

A STORY IN THREE CHAPTERS.

(Concluded).

CHAPTER II.

March, Hoxton Hill. "Show-day" among the artists. Caricatures, critics, and well-dressed people going from studio to studio.

A rising young A. R. A., Mark Barrett, was looking at his own pictures before the arrival of his visitors, with that "divine discontent" which, unfortunately, is not very common among inflated young artists.

Some Justice came in—people he knew quite well, and had seen "earlier to, but he couldn't for the life of him remember their names. He tried to make up for it in a "rush."

"So glad to see you! How kind of you to come!"

Jack whistled. "Think of Moses!" he suggested.

"I don't suppose the people who buy them will like that," said Janet. "They've got a trade for Mark Barrett, they say. I don't know what to do. Whatever shall we do, Jack?"

There was a despairing ring about the voice that struck Mark. She turned to him again. "If you would just let me send off this trade it would give us time.

"Not another picture! You have done no inexcusable injury already."

"I'm very sorry. Will you wait just a minute? I should like to consult my father. He was a painter himself, but last winter became blind. That's the reason we have to do this," she said simply.

"Is it so?" sharply. This little key gave a clue to the whole situation, but he could hardly believe it yet, it was so different from his idea. He rose and opened the door for her, and was left alone with Jack.

Then there was an awkward pause. Jack, with his hands in his pockets, looked out of the window. He had no intention of being critical to this "brute." Mark looked at the pictures.

"Does your sister do many of these things?"

"A dozen or two a week."

"You don't say so! Why she must work night and day."

"She does pretty nearly."

"You shouldn't let her work so hard. She'll kill herself."

"Can't be helped. We've nothing else to live on, and he whistled to keep down tears unbecoming in a man."

More and more shocked and distressed, Mark ventured to hope that a good price, four shillings each and find our own stuff."

A howl in the passage. "It's only the children," explained Jack.

"Are there some children?"

"Six of us, and father and mother. I say, I think you might have left Mark Barrett alone. Perhaps you would, if you knew everything."

"I am very sorry—very sorry indeed! I didn't know all this, you see. Of course, I know it's not because she's so disappointed when you tell me all, perhaps I can help you a little."

"Jack, be quiet—its all nonsense. Don't be silly!"

"She was very down at first about the name, you know, and Moses was very mad with her because she wouldn't sign 'Mark Barrett' any more."

"Of course not! I shouldn't think of such a thing," she burst in passionately, "after all you said," turning to Mark. "You may be sure I shall never make use of your name again."

"Won't you?" he returned. "Do you know, I was rather beginning to hope you would."

In great surprise Janet looked at him, but something in his eyes made her drop hers.

"With a little addition," he said, in a low tone.

"Oh, my!" struck up Jack, enlightened at last. "I never thought of that. Here, I'll go and get some dinner—tea, I mean. You can come when you're ready."—Cassell's Magazine.

LINCOLN AS AN ADVOCATE.

Lincoln was, upon the whole, the strongest lawyer in the State. He had the ability to perceive with almost intuitive quickness the decisive point in the case. In the examination and cross-examination of a witness he had no equal. He could compel a witness to tell the truth when he meant to lie, and if a witness lied he rarely escaped exposure under Lincoln's cross-examination. He could always make a jury laugh, and often wept, at his courtesy. His legal arguments addressed to the judges were always clear, vigorous, and logical, seeking to convince rather by the application of principle than by the citation of cases. A stranger going into court when he was trying a cause would, after a few moments, find himself on Lincoln's side, and wishing him success. He seemed to magnetize everyone. He was so straightforward, so direct, so candid, that every spectator was impressed with the idea that he was seeking only truth and justice.

He excelled in the statement of his case.

However complicated, he would disentangle it, and present the real issue in so simple and clear a way that all could understand. Indeed, his statement often rendered argument unnecessary and frequently the court would stop him, and say, "If this is the case, brother Lincoln, we will bear the other side." His illustrations were often quaint and homely, but always apt, and clear, and often decisive. He always met his opponent's case fairly and squarely, and never intentionally misstated law or evidence.—Arnold's Life of Abraham Lincoln.

Letters from Posen and Silesia described the present expulsion by Germany of Russian Poles from their provinces, as being attacked by the most cruel and heartrending incidents. Many of the Poles who are now being driven out have been settled in German territory for many years, and have the firmly established right to remain there.

Mark had come straight down from London in a furious rage. Every "pot-boiler" he had seen of poor Jane's only made him more angry.

He marched into the house as soon as the door was opened—it was quite possible such a person as that might kick him out; however, the little servant was evidently not to it, and most fortunately showed him into the very room where the forgeries were going on.

There was the fictitious "Mark Barrett" herself—rough red-handed; she had been signing the name in vermilion, and the palette in falling had smeared her hands. Mark was rather taken aback as he looked at the pale trembling culprit, with her great horror-struck dark eyes. He looked at the row of wretched daubs, twelve of them all alike, and at Jack's red face, short trousers and shrunken jacket, and his agonized attempts to hide the twelve strokes "Mark Barrett."

But it wouldn't do to give way to sentiment and have his judgment warped by a pretty face, like a British juryman in a breach of promise case. The very thought made him stern.

"I will not apologize for my intrusion," he said; "for I have no doubt you have some idea of the cause of my visit."

Janet, who would have broken down at a word, reddened with rage, and burst into sarcasm.

Mark coloured a little. He could not deny that it was impossible for anything in the painting line to be much worse; but he caught a faint little sigh from Janet, and Jack looked out of the window with longing eyes.

"It's a jolly afternoon," he said. "I say, Jenny, don't you think we might drop it for once? There'll be such a crowd on Ripley."

Jack gave her a look. "We'll see when we have our own work, Jack."

Studying not a little, but prudently, Jack took up his brush again. "That means, never!" he said. "These beasts will take hours."

Mark hesitated a minute before he descended to the bottom of the professional ladder. "If you will allow me to help you," he said; "I think we might finish in time for a walk before dusk."

"Not done anything wrong, do you say, madam? Are you, then, so ignorant of right and wrong as not to know that you have committed the grossest forgery? Don't you know that it is actionable?"

The sister and brother looked at each other, not very clear as to what "actionable" means. An idea flashed upon Jack. "You father was kind enough to say you would do me a favor if you would go to send my sister to prison; because it wasn't her that did it—it was me!" he said eagerly.

"No, Jack, that won't do. It was I, sir," turning proudly and contemptuously to Mark. "If you refer to my having signed what I suppose is fortunate that I did not happen to sign 'John Brown,' or I might have had a hundred gentlemen threatening me instead of one."

"But I enjoy painting, and I have nothing to do with the 'trials,'" John Brown" it would have mattered very little, as that is not a well-known name."

"Indeed?"

"In the art world, I was about to add," furiously; "but it so happens that my name is rather well known, as we do you are aware."

"Indeed! I never had the pleasure of hearing it before."

"Indeed?" He really was surprised, and not much, if need be.

"No, really, isn't it surprising?" said Jack; rapidly his clumsy way of defending his sister.

Mark coloured up, but he was obliged to accept the extinguisher. He couldn't bear the sight of his own pictures before the arrival of his visitors, with that "divine discontent" which, unfortunately, is not very common among inflated young artists.

Some Justice came in—people he knew quite well, and had seen "earlier to, but he couldn't for the life of him remember their names. He tried to make up for it in a "rush."

"So glad to see you! How kind of you to come!"

"Indeed?" He really was surprised, and not much, if need be.

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